Mr. SPEAKER.—Now there are 6 minutes more. Can we take up adjournment motion ?

HON'BLE MEMBERS.—Yes.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION ON A MATTER OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Re: **Krishna-Godavari Inter-State River water dispute.**

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA (Periyapatna).—Sir,...

Sri L. SRIKANTAIAH (Nanjangud).—Sir, before you permit Sri Channabasappa to open the debate, I would request both Sri Channabasappa and the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works to cover certain points at issue which will largely enable those who are beginners and new-comers here to understand the issues involved in the debate.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Evidently the hon'ble member is of the opinion that under the adjournment motion, the whole matter is under debate. No, that is only under the resolution which is likely to come up. The scope of the adjournment motion is limited to the disastrous consequences and incalculable harm that may be caused in an irreparable manner if there is a delay as is envisaged or as is implied in the statement made by the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works at the fag end of his reply on the Budget Demands. That is the only thing raised and nothing more.

Sri L. SRIKANTAIAH.—I would appeal to the hon'ble member Sri Channabasappa to clarify certain issues so that it may help us to formulate our views. With your permission, I would like to list them :

(1) Is it true that there is in existence an agreement of the year 1951 ? (2) Is it true that this agreement comes to a close by the end of 1976 ? (3) If so, what are the terms of that agreement of the year 1951 ? (4) Is it true that to the agreement of 1951 the Government of Mysore is a party ? (5) Is it true that there is an award of the year 1963 by the Irrigation Minister Sri Hafiz Mahomed Ibrahim and this holds good until the year 1976 ? (6) Is it true that the erection of the crest gate is covered by this award to which the Government of Mysore has agreed ? (7) Is it true that this is sanctioned by the Central Water and Power Commission and the Government of Mysore has also ratified it ? (8) Is it true that the Andhra Pradesh Government is only executing the first phase as approved by the Planning Commission and the Government of India ; (9) How many TMCFt. of water is allowed to the Nagarjunasagar under the 1963 award ?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Sir, I beg to move :

" That the Assembly do now adjourn to discuss an urgent matter of public importance to wit the situation arising out of the latest statement of the Minister for P.W.D. made on the floor of the House on 21st July 1967 proposing to wait till the end of October, 1967 for taking further steps to resolve the Krishna-Godavari Inter-State River Water dispute and safeguard the riparian rights of the State in the Krishna-Godavari Basins as the delay involved therein is likely to endanger the clear interests of the State for its full measure of water in view of the latest stand taken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

"That the Assembly do now adjourn to discuss an urgent matter of public importance to wit the situation arising out of the latest statement of the Minister for P.W.D. made on the floor of the House on 21st July 1967 proposing to wait till the end of October, 1967 for taking further steps to resolve the Krishna-Godavari Inter-State River Water dispute and safeguard the riparian rights of the State in the Krishna-Godavari Basins as the delay involved therein is likely to endanger the clear interests of the State for its full measure of water in view of the latest stand taken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh."

5-00 P.M.

† **Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.**—I beg to thank you Sir, not only on behalf of me but also on behalf of citizens of the Mysore State for having given the consent to move this all important and urgent adjournment motion. The object of my adjournment motion is to enlighten the House and also the public through the House the dangers that are awaiting the State of Mysore by waiting by another three months not negotiating the matter. The Government has become indifferent to this affair since a very long time ; if not indifferent, it has taken it very lightly. This issue over Krishna and Godavari is pending for more than six years. I say with confidence that the Government has fallen flat on the challenges, statements and assurances with regard to this subject. They were all along saying that they will do everything that is at their command to safeguard the interests of the people with regard to the Krishna Godavari waters. So far they have miserably failed. This time the Government has fallen flat on their own assurances and they are in a helpless state and they are not in a position to know what to do when the interests of the State are in danger. It is open to the opposition to hit hard when the Government has fallen flat on its knees. But I Sir, do not propose to hit hard the Government when it has fallen flat on its challenges particularly when the interests of the State are in

danger. Courtesy requires statesmanship. The opposition will be generous and it will take a generous view and give a helping hand provided the Government is sincere and alive to its responsibilities and active to its responsibilities and provided that Government realises all the mistakes that it has committed so far. The opposition will work with them and contribute their quota of service to the State to overcome the dangers that are waiting this State. The Government should change its attitude.

This issue is pending since six years. The developments that have taken place ever since 1951 have got to be reviewed. It suffices to say that important developments have taken place, in Andhra Pradesh. Inspite of the developments that have taken place in Andhra Pradesh much against the interests of the Mysore State, the C.P.W.C. and the Planning Commission are keeping quiet. Sir, During 1951, as you are aware, a meeting was summoned at the instance of the Planning Commission for the purpose of allocation of waters and for selecting projects for the first Plan. In that meeting no decision was taken on the allocation of Krishna Godavari Waters. They were very indifferent in this respect. It is very clear from the way in which it was handled from the commencement of the year 1951, they are very indifferent about the allocation of Krishna Godavari Waters. It is not for me to say why it was delayed and with what purpose. This fraud has commenced right from 1951 and it is being continued till to-day. Who are all the people that have had some hand in this fraud ? If we go deep into the question, you will understand who are all the people. The fraud commences at taking a decision on the allocation of Krishna and Godavari waters. A decision was taken only to select a few projects which had already died down and abandoned as useless. They were taken up overnight. Ramapada Sagara, Kulachinthala and Krishna-Pennar have been considered as big projects and have been recommended. Would you consider them as big schemes ? Without observing any formalities and without even scrutinising the projects, these schemes have been approved at the level of the C.P.W.C. and Planning Commission. Therefore these bogus schemes were recognised and these schemes were awarded certain amount of funds. What happened to Krishna-pennar later ? This fraud played there. If the men of Planning Commission were impartial they could have properly distributed the waters. This was not done. The fraud commenced there. Then the Andra Pradesh was not in existence. These Andhra people began to say that Telugu water is going to Tamilnad. A big row was created in Madras Assembly. The Krishna Water is called the Telugu Water and Godavari Water is called Tamil water. We have no water at all of our own. When Andhra people came to know that Telugu water will be flowed down to Madras, they began to agitate and said they will not allow this Telugu water to go to Tamilnad. They raised a big argument that Krishna waters should be for Krishna basin only and not for Pennar. This controversy arose and the Andhra pradesh

(SRI H. M. CHANNABASAPPA)

threated the Central Government that they will all go in right earnest to befurcate the waters of Krishna between Andhra and Madras. Later on what happened ?

When Andhra Pradesh was formed, the water that was allotted to Madras was allotted to them. So much so, Mysore has come nowhere into the picture. This is a fraud that took place prior to 1960. I only want to impress the House that between 1951 and 1960, that so far as Krishna and Godavari issue is concerned, right through from the beginning, fraud is being played by some one or the other. The trouble started in 1960 when the water question was taken up very seriously at the Inter-State Ministers' Conference which was held in Delhi. Then Andhra realised that they cannot have a free play and they cannot do as they like. I would like to enlighten this House that right from 1951, Andhra elements have played an important and effective role in CWPC ; they have played an important and effective role in the Planning Commission ; they have played an important and effective role in the Government of India ; so much so, the rule of law has disappeared ; the rule of whims has prevailed on Krishna-Godavari issue at all the different levels. At that time, Sir, I may mention to you how Mysore is being discriminated. I, on behalf of Mysore Government pressed that a national policy of Inter-State River Waters should be enunciated. I have before me an instance where the Government of India had taken action initiating a national policy though not in so many terms and that is in regard to Ukai Project. Gujarath wanted a very big project to be constructed there but Maharashtra objected. In 1957, a Committee was appointed under Mr. Thirumala Iyengar. After going into all aspects of the question, they came to the conclusion that so much water shall be reserved for Maharashtra and Gujarath shall utilise only so much of water and nothing more under Ukai Project. I may submit that the principles that guided the Committee in coming to the decision were the principles we have sponsored to Government of India as the guide lines in deciding Krishna and Godavari water issue. The issue was before them and if they wanted to solve it on a justifiable basis, Ukai Project was there as an example and they could have applied the same principles to us also. They did not want to do so. There were elements, I do not want to quote them here, having very big pulls and pushes in favour of Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, they thought of appointing Gulhati Commission. I opposed the appointment of any Committee. I have made it in clear terms, if it is for assessing, then certain statistics are available and so no Commission was necessary. In spite of that, Gulhati Commission was appointed. With what terms of reference ? It was not to provide with sufficient material to evolve a national policy with regard to inter-State water dispute but it was only to collect data that is available in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. Well, I tell you with confidence and authority that this Gulhati Commission Report which I have in my hands is merely a collection of statistics readily available

with Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and also Maharashtra. 1¼ years precious time was wasted. Ultimately in 1963, after taking 3 long years, what happened ? While Rome was burning. Nero was fiddling. So, Mysore Government so to say was doing. They said, let Gulhati Commission Report come. I have made a thorough study of it to the best of my ability. I take a challenge if it contains anything other than what materials were furnished by Mysore, Andhra and Maharashtra ? This is only a statistical compilation of the material already available. Mysore today stands condemned on account of the delay that was caused on account of this. Sir, the strategy that was adopted was delaying tactics, in the sense go on with some pretext or the other and tell the Government of Mysore, we are examining, let us meet, let us discuss; our Ministers and our officers ran up to Delhi and came back and said they have discussed Krishna-Godhavari waters. Nothing happened. Later, Dr. Rao came all the way to Almatti and said : why not we raise Almatti Dam by 15 feet ? You examine that '. That examination took another 15 months ; another fine morning he comes to Narayanapur and asks : " why not abolish Narayanapur Project and why not have a diversion at Narayanapur ? Examine." After 15 days, Dr. Rao suggested : " Change over from Narayanapur to Siddapur Site." Sir, it pains me, and pains me very heavily. Mysore has been played with like children. Mysore Government allowed itself to be played with like children at the hands of Dr. Rao, Minister for Irrigation and power. Today, Sir, where do we stand ? Where are all the assurances ? Where are all the challenges ? Where are all the bravado statements ? All are of no avail. We are all flat on the ground on our knees. Today I was told that the Chief Minister is intending to bring a resolution tomorrow. To get what ? To get the entire support of this House. Has this House ever said one word about it ? We have said : " You go ahead Baba, save our country ". Why do you want a resolution here, I fail to understand. What we wanted is action and not resolution. Resolution was passed 6 years ago. Notice has been given that action must be taken according to law. But you cannot act. You do not act and you come to us and say : ' give us a resolution '. Well, I should very humbly submit to say the least it is most shameful on your part. The other day I was aghast when the Minister for Public Works said we are being squeezed on the one side by the giant Andhra and on the other side by the giant Maharashtra. What ? Are we Liliputtians to be squeezed ? We are a mighty Government here and a Government which is said to be an example to the whole world and which is known for efficiency in the world, not today. But unfortunately he has allowed us to be squeezed, our Governmental prestige has been reduced to this state ! I am sorry to say this : it pains me very greatly.

Now coming to the point, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, went on delaying and dodging by making different proposals, knowing fully well it is not sincere; by raising Almatti by 15 feet, it would submerge Bagalkhot and it knew there will be opposition; then sites are proposed from Narayanpur, Siddapur and

(SRI H. M. CHANNABASAPPA)

Kamaldinni; they come from great Engineers. They have no guts to rebut them. When the Government suggests that, they obeyed. He might be a great Engineer. I may say we have equally competent Engineers in the State, if not more competent. We have decided that Narayanpur is the best site. They surveyed there Kamaladinne, Siddapur and they have come back to Narayanapur. Is this not playing with our State? Precious time is wasted. In the meantime, Nagajuna Sagara was allowed to go on according to the whims and fancies. In 1963 there was an award. My friend said, it is neither an award nor a judgement, it is merely a statement. I ask, what right have the Goveonment of India to make an allocation of 800-600-400 to the respective states? What is the legal position? Andhra has been allotted 800 TMCft—under what provisions of Law, I ask. In the Statement which I referred to, there were the following provisions:

1 So much allotment is made;
2 Second stage will not be given clearence until the diversion scheme is prepared?
3 River Boards have to be appointed for the purpose?
4 1951 agreement is null and void.

My friend the Minister for Public Works was saying that one of the achievement was that 1951 agreement, we have effectively made it null and void. I do not know whether it is made ineffective. The Andhra Chief Minister says in clear-cut terms that 1951 agreement is sacrosanct. Which is the authority on the face of the earth which can prevent the Andhra Chief Minister to say that 1951 is sacrosanct. Has the Government of India the necessary guts to say? Has the Government of India the legal right? No. The Government of India can only use its good offices to bring about some kind of a compromise—not in exercise of any power or authority under any of the provisions of the law of the consitution. Such being the case, the Government of India began to play the the role of a judicial authority and made allotments to the detriment of our State in the proportion of 800-600-and 400 and our Government accepted it most unfortunately.

MR. SPEAKER.—Just a little point. The House may kindly agree, because I would like that the provisions of the rule be kept in mind. The rule says:

> "58: No speech during the dabate shall, except with the permission of the Speaker, exceed fifteen minutes in duration."

I have no objection; the hon-member can take a little more time because it is interesting. At the end of one hour the House adjourns and if reply is wanted, I would suggest, let Mr. Channabasappa take all the time and let the Minister give the reply.

Kindly decide if reply is expected.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—The Chair has the prerogative to extend the time and it may kindly consider this matter in my favour.

Mr.—SPEAKER.—Under which rule ?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—You are the sovereign authority.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I must get the crown ! Continue, we will see.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—This is a matter which can be taken as the live-wire of Mysore State.

Now Sir, the 1963 statement gave us so many assurances-(1) second stage will not be permitted; 590 level will not be permitted; (2) 1951 agreement is null and void (3) River Board will be appointed; (4) Diversion scheme will be taken up. These are some of the provisions of 1963 statement. Where are they now ? They are all thrown to the winds ! Our P.W. Minister-I pity him, because only a few days ago, or, it may be in connection with the Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address, he said these are the achievements :

(1) 1951 Agreement is null and void
(2) Nagarajuna Sagar second stage is stopped.

What are the consequences of the delay ? Is the Government of India in a position to give you protection ? No. They may say again what they have said so any times. It is something like a father telling his child that he would get a coast. You as a Government, must act under proper authority, under the provisions of the law and the agreement, provisions of the rule and not on hearsay and simple assurance, which fall flat.

Now I go back to the period from 1963 to 1967. What has happened? The Government became busy. When I raised points with regard to Krishna—I warned this Government several times. I was not a member of this House unfortunately. Incidentally, I may make mention of this. I have myself become a prey particularly in this Krishna water affair. I have suffered and suffered terribly on this account. The ex-Chief Minister Mr. Jatti will bear witness to this. It is on this Krishna issue that I had to lay down the office as P.W. Minister. It is on this Krishna issue I had to suffer so many difficulties. Your Congress President said and gave me a warning: 'I will drive you out of the Congress on this issue' All these things I am saying because, behind the Krishna issue, there are so many political pulls working against. I am glad to find after coming out of the congress—even coming out of the congress and being here is on account of Krisha waters, at least after coming out of congress I am trying to make them realise their responsibilities. Sir, our Government went on in a very leisurely way. They said: Government of India has told us this and that. They said : we are prepared to receive Krishna waters and all of you must have your bags ready. Today, where are we ? The Andhra State as against 600 TMCFt, will be appropriating to itself 1213 TMCFt if the second stage of Nagarjuna Sagar is going to be completed. Let the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works challenge it if

(SRI H. M. CHANNABASAPPA)

he dared to. If it is a mistake, I will accept it as a sportsman and as a congressman too. According to me, congressman is one who speaks the truth. That is my definition.

MR. SPEAKER.—Fifteen Minutes are over he may. Please come to the Point. I do not want to disturb the trend.

SRI H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Sir, unless I adduce all these points, my argument cannot be appreciated.

I gave a warning. It was said that I was conducting GOEBELL'S propaganda and I was dubbed as GOEBEL. I am no more a GOEBLE. He is the GOEBLE today.

SRI S. D. KOTHAVALE (Sankeswar).—What is the good of repeating things so many times?

SRI H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—My friend must know that 2+2 can be 4 at all times. He is not a good mathematician. He is only a Lawyer.

5-30 P.M.

As Minister for Irrigation and Power, he was the architect of all plans and estimates of Andhra Pradesh with regard to the waters of Krishna. He was the architect of all those plans and estimates, both as Chief Engineer and as member of the Central Water and Power Commission. He was also a member of the Parliamentary Committee appointed by the Government of India to study this question and send recommendations to the Government of India. The late H. C. Dasappa of revered memory had told me that Dr. K. L. Rao was strongly advocating the 1951-Agreement; he told me, he swears by it and by everything that he holds sacred. Now he is the deciding authority. Who is to allocate for us the Krishna waters? That gentleman occupying such an esteemed place in the Government of India and who is elected by the people of Andhra and who holds the 1951-Agreement as sacrosanct. I beg to submit, what kind of justice we can expect so long as he occupies such an important place in the Government of India as the deciding authority? Such a man has to shape the things for us. The Government of Mysore is under his obligation. Then, how can the Government of Mysore stand and say, you shall not go like that. This Government is obliged to Dr. K. L. Rao because he has given a clean bill to them in regard to the Udgur site and said 'asthu' to suit their convenience. What can you expect from these devils? With what courage of conviction can they face him?

MR. SPEAKER.—Please do not bring devils.

SRI H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—What is the nature of the negotiation that has taken place all these four or five years? I ask the

Government to lay on the Table of the House the proceedings of all the meetings this Government had with the Central Ministers or Officers or with the concerned Governments. Was there any agenda for the meetings to discuss these matters ? If the Government of Mysore initiated discussions, let them say, what is the framework of their proposals ? I request the Government to place every detail about the negotiations before this House. What are the agreements so far arrived at in these six years ? What are the points of agreement and disagreement ? I would ask the Government to face this Hon'ble House squarely and if necessary, they should produce the documents themselves pertaining to the dispute, because I have got my own views. These people in the Government have done nothing except going to Delhi and there from pillar to post. What are the grounds in regard to the points of agreement and disagreement ? Have new avenues been explored for the settlement of the problem ? Till to-day, I, for one, do not know that any issue was placed before all the three Governments for discussion. I have not heard so far that any serious discussion has taken place and whether this Government and that Government agreed on any point at all and disagreed on others. I was reading in papers a news-item from Delhi and I was surprised to see that. Therefore, if our Government has got a copy of the proceedings of the meetings they had with Andhra and Maharashtra Governments, it may be furnished ; I shall feel greatly obliged. I once again appeal to the Government to take the House into confidence and tell us what the points on which this Mysore Government has agreed and what are the points on which they have disagreed.

Sri L. SRIKANTIAH.—When you were the Minister, did you not try to overcome the 1951-agreement ?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—All this has been delayed intentionally to give time to the Andhra Pradesh Government to go ahead with its plans. What is it that this Government has done when the Andhra Government have gone on with the Nagarjunasagar Project according to their own whims and fancies ; they have not proceeded with it according to the sanctioned project. Here is an authority on which I speak. I shall quote from the Gulhati Commission Report. The Andhra Government has changed the scope of projects during construction. They are not mindful of the riparian rights of the neighbouring State ; they have no regard for the rights and privileges of other States ; they don't care even for rules and regulations ; they are unmindful as to whom these changes affect. They want to grab as much water as possible. It is this grabbing mentality and this belligerent mentality of Andhra Pradesh that has been responsible for sabotaging the rule of law ; they have made a nonsense of it. Only the other day, I was surprised to read the statement of the Andhra Chief Minister ; he said : "Do not tickle our emotions." as if emotions are going to play a big role in this country. I do hope that this kind of statement will cease to be made. Today here is the Report of the

(SRI H. M. CHANNABASAPPA)

Gulhati Commission on the Nagarjuna Sagar Project; it reads as follows:

"(i) the full reservoir level has been raised from R. L. 525 to R. L. 546 and the minimum pond level from R. L. 490 to R. L. 503;

(ii) a new canal, the New Krishna West Canal, is proposed to irrigate an area of 1,50,000 acres adjoining the area irrigated by the Krishna Delta Canals; the canal will take off about 8 miles upstream of the Krishna barrage; and

(iii) all the masonry works on the Left Bank Canal are proposed to be built for 15,000 cusecs instead of 11,000 cusecs; originally the head regulator of the canal and the tunnel only were to be built for 15,000 cusecs."

This shows that the Andhra Government have done things without proper sanction and without consulting Mysore and Maharashtra Governments. They have built works for 15 thousand cusecs instead of 11 thousand cusecs; as if the law of the country is meant solely to serve the interests of Andhra Pradesh and not beyond that. This change in the construction works, you cannot deny; they cannot deny. What is it that this Government has done in the matter? I am making every statement with full sense of responsibility and I take responsibility for it.

The Maharashtra Government, under the 1951-Agreement, if it is an agreement, was authorised to divert 57 TMC ft. to the Arabian Sea. In 1961 they have stated that the height of the Koyna dam should be raised to 115 feet and they want to come out with a *fait accompli*. In Maharashtra the Konya Project has been completed to impound 115 TMC ft. of water. Yesterday I read it in the newspapers; all the news is flowing from Delhi. You, Sir, can imagine the consequences; you are an intelligent lawyer. From whom could that news be flowing. Obviously, the Maharashtra Government has given assurance that they will not utilise more than 67.5 TMC ft; and with that assurance the Government of India has given protection to raise the height of the Koyna Dam to 115 ft. These people take them at their words. But who is to enforce their assurance? God only knows! Now, I have a fear, a grave fear, that they did that with a prospective objective; that is, when the question of Nagarjunasagar comes and if Andhra Government goes ahead with the second stage, the Maharashtra Government will make this a precedent and make Mysore agree to raise the level of Konya reservoir to 115 ft. The Andhra Pradesh Government were telling that they will not utilise their legitimate share of water. But they will use it. This is a dangerous move, a most dangerous move; millions of people in Karnataka will be sentenced to perpetual misery and poverty if this kind of thing is agreed upon.

I know how things are going on. When the Hon. Minister for Public Works said that this Government has given three months' time to

the Centre for settling this issue, I was aghast. In one breath, he says, that it is not possible to settle this dispute by negotiations. In his very next breath, he says negotiations should be tried. I was aghast. In one breath he says that that it is not possible to settle by negotiations. In the every next breath he says that they will take further action after three months. I ask this Government that when they are convinced that negotiation is not possible, why should they go on depending on negotiations ? Is it to facilitate the Andhra Governmeat ? I charge them on doing things against the State of Mysore. They should not lose even one minute to see that our rights are safeguarded. Two weeks are enough to fix up the gable. When the material is ready, when the technical men are ready, over-night it can be fixed up. Sir, as I said, there is grave danger.

What will happen if three months are allowed ? The crest gates will be put up. The claim for riparian rights will start. Nagarjuna Sagar second stage will be a *fait accompli*. For future no water would be available for us. Do you think you can construct Upper Krishna Project ? Do you sincerely and honestly say to this House that you will have enough water from Upper Krishna by this Project ? Why do you dupe the country and dupe us ? We will lend our hands and fight for the interest of the State. Here is my helping hand ; I am here to say what is right and what is wrong. Sir, agricultural, industrial economy of this unfortunate Karnataka is in grave danger, as the most legitimate water of Krishna is likely to be taken away by Andhra. If immediate and effective action is not taken, the economy of Karnataka will have to suffer. The economic funeral will be celebrated only a few days later ; the rituals will be performed by the Andhra Government and the Central Government with your help and with your concurrence. Do not allow economic funeral of Karnataka to take place and this is the right time to act. Though you have committed many mistakes, the whole House will excuse and the country will excuse and we will all stand by you only if you take this decision.

House will excuse and the country will excuse and we will all stand by you only if you take this decision.

Sir, I may tell this House that I scented this danger and I have written to the Prime Minister. One sentence I will mention:

> " It is learnt that your good-self would be inaugurating the project during August 1967. As usual with the Andhra Government, I am sure, they will try to get some kind of incentive from Government of India for what they have done and what they propose to do. It is possible, they will do it under the guise of temporary measure."

Therefore, Sir, the Government should not lose one single minute and they should go ahead and urge for appointing the Tribunal. I go to the extent of saying that they should go to the High Court and get a Writ of Mandamus to appoint a Tribunal and persist.

(SRI H. M. CHANNABASAPPA)

Lastly, I have a fear : the Maharashtra negotiation is already going on. Even this three moths which our Public Works Minister intends to give, I do not wonder if it is done with the instigation of the Irrigation Minister of Government of India. Let me hope that it is otherwise.

Sir, our Chief Minister is already being gradually prepared to accept the completion of second stage of Nagarjuna Sagar, depending on the assurance given by Andhra Government that they will not use more than what they are entitled to. Sir, our Chief Minister is a good man ; very soft man ; pliable man ; he can be shap d into any shape.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—Not by you.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—I do not claim ; you are soft in the sense that you are pliable to outsiders.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—I am soft to just and proper persons and not soft to those who are not just.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Very well Sir. If per chance, our Chief Minister accepts anything of that kind, it shall be at the risk of the interests of the entire Mysore State in which case the whole State will fall up against him and the whole people falling up against me and pulling him down from office. If per chance, you do not act as the country expects you to act, mind you, this Mysore may go the Madhya Pradesh way any time.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—I pity you.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Madhya Pradesh does not come into this legislature.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—I can only say: I pity the man.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—I only reciprocate it to you. That is why all these efforts are being made. Sir, I am told, tomorrow the Chief Minister is likely to bring a resloution before this House to get the pull of all the 216 members here. Till today we have given our support I will reserve the other remarks for tomorrow when the resolution comes. I will only say there is danger in delay. Unless it be an expresse agreement between the three States which have got full interest in this water, unless an award or decision is obtained according to law, this State is not prepared to accept or agree to any of the negotiations which you may enter into behind all of us. That is a submission I am making. I Carry the sense of the whole House and I feel that the sense of the whole House is behind me.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ನುಮಾರು 50 ನಿಮಿಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಶ್ರಿಮಾನ್ ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು ಮತ್ತೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಒಹು pet subject ಅದ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ನೀರಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ವಿಚಾರ ಬರಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಬಹು ಕಾತುರತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆನು. ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣ ಕೇಳಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ನನಗೆ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಸರಕಾರವನ್ನು ಬಯ್ಯುವದರ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ, ಮಧ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ

ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ನಿಲುವಳಿ ಸೂಚನೆ ತಂದು ಭಾಷಣಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಪಡಕೊಂಡರು ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ನೀರಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಇರಾಖೆಯ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳು ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಸವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಏನು ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇವತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನೆ ಹೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟರೆ ಸಮಯ ಸಾಲದು ಎಂದು ನನಗನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಿಲುವೆ ಏನು, ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಾವು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎನ್ನುವಂಥದ್ದನ್ನು ನಾನು ನಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದಾದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು ಒಂದು ನಿಲುವಳಿ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದು ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳು ನಿಧಾನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸಮಷ್ಟಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಧಕ್ಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಇನಾಕ್ಯಾಲುಕ್ಯೆಲೇಬರ್ ಲಾಸ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಹಾರ್ಮ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈಗಿಂದೀಗ ಒಂದು ಕ್ಷಣವೂ ನಾವು ತಡಮಾಡಲಾರದೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಅರ್ಬಿಟ್ರೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡನೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆ ನಿಲುವಳಿ ಸೂಚನೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಬಹುಶಃ ಏನಾದರೂ ಆ ತರಹ ಇರಬಹುದೋ ಏನೋ, ಅಂಥ ಅವನರಿವಿರಬಹುದೋ ಏನೋ, ಆದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಈ ನಿಲುವಳಿ ಸೂಚನೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ದೇಶದ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅಂಥದ್ದು ಏನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ, ಪುನಃ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ ಎನ್ನುವಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಇದ್ದೆ. ಇವತ್ತು ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣ ಕೇಳಿದ ಮೇಲೆ. ನನಗೆ ಏನು ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೇಳಿದುದನ್ನೇ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಅವರೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಇವತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಕೃಷ್ಣ ನೀರಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏಕೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿತು ಎಂದು ಅವರೆಲ್ಲ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಬಹಳ ಸಫರ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿರುಚಿ ಬಂತು, ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಪದವಿಯನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತುಕೊಂಡರು, ನಾನು ಕೃಷ್ಣ ನೀರಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ನನ್ನ ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಪೋಲಿಯೋ ಕಿತ್ತುಕೊಂಡರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಯಾರು ಕಿತ್ತುಕೊಂಡರು, ಏಕೆ ಕಿತ್ತುಕೊಂಡರು, ಏನು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉದ್ಭವವಾಯಿತು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೃಷ್ಣನದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಇತ್ತು, ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ನದಿಗಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಬಹಳ ತ್ಯಾಗ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ನಾನು ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಇರಾಖೆ ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಫೋಲಿಯೋ ಕೂಡ ಕಿತ್ತುಕೊಂಡರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಶರಾವತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೋ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅನಾಹುತ ದುರಂತ ನಾಟಕ ನಡೆದಿದೆ, ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ಪರದೆಎಳೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟ್ ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ನಾವು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಅವರು ಹೋಗಿ ಎನ್ನುವ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಇಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಇರುವ ಮುಂದೆ ಹರದೂರು ಬಳಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದುನ್ನು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹುದಗೂರು ಬಳಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಪಟ್ಟರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅನ್ನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ನದಿ ನೀರನ್ನು ಆಂಧ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾರ್ಪಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವಂಥ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಇವತ್ತು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದರು ಅಂದರೆ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳು ನಾವು ಏನು ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಇದೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಬಂದಂಥ ಸಲಹೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಬಹುಶಃ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಾತುಗಳಿಗೂ ಯಾವರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವತ್ತು ಅವರ ಲೆಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಈ ಕಡೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದಿಯಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಮೂರಾಜು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿ, ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದರ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಬಂದು ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹಿತ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಬೇಸಿನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವಂಥ ರೈತರ ಹಿತ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ಕಡೆಯವರು ಆರಿಸಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ಜನ ಒಪ್ಪಬಹುದು, ಈ ಮನೆ ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಜನ ಇವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ತಾಳ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನತಾರ್ಯಂಶವಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಧಾರವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೋ ದೂರ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಬೇಸಿನ್‌ಗೆ ನೂರು ಮೈಲ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಬೇಸಿನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಮನೆ ಇದೆ, ಜಮೀನು ಇದೆ. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ನಾವು ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ಕುಳಿತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಉಳಿವು ಅಳಿವುಗಳ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಇದೆ. ಆ ಭಾಗದಿಂದ ಬಂದಂಥ ನಾವು ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಕ್ಷುಲಕವಾದ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್)

ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೋನಹೋಗಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ನದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ನಾವು ತ್ಯಾಗ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮನವರಿಕೆಯಾಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಧಾನವಾಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ.

ನಾವು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಾಡಲಾರದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಅರ್ಬಿಟ್ರೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವಂಥ ಮಾತನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮೂರನೇ ದಿವಸವೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಪತ್ರಬರೆದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ರಾ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್ ಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ಕನ್ಸಲ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಥಾಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪತ್ರ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ, ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ, ಏನು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಹೇಳಿ—ಅದೇ ಥಾಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ರೆಟರ್ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ, ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ, ಅಲ್ಟಿಮೇಟಂ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ, ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಆದರೂ ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಿ, ನಾವು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಅವಧಿ ವಿಷಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಹೇಳಿರಬಹುದು—ಮೊದಲು ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಅವಧಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಂತರ ಅದನ್ನು ಇನ್ನು ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳು ಕಾಲ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಶಂಕೆ ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ನಾನು ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಯಾವ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ಆ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಮೂಲಕ ನಾನು ಏನಾದರೂ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾವು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಖಾಂತರವೇ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಆಗಲೀ, ಶರಾವತಿ ಆಗಲೀ, ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಖಾತೆಯಾಗಲೀ, ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು ಎಂದು ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಅನೇಕವಿರಬಹುದು, ಅವರ ಸಲಹೆಗಳು ಅನೇಕವಿರಬಹುದು. ಅದೆನ್ನೆರ್ಲಾ ನಾವೂ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಪತ್ರ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ತಮಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ರಾ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅಡ್ವೊಕೇಟ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಇವರುಗಳು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲೆ ಹೋಗ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡದೆ ಈಗ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ರಾ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್ಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಹೇಳುವ ಅಡ್ವೊಕೇಟ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ಕೊಡುವ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಅದರಂತೆ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರದವರು ಕೃಷ್ಣ ನೀರಿನ ವಿವಾದವನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಲಾರದೆ ಹೋದರೆ, ಅರ್ಬಿಟ್ರೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ರೆಫರ್ ಮಾಡಲಾರದೆ ಹೋದರೆ, ನಾವೂ ಮತ್ತು ನೀವೂ ಸೇರಿ ವಿಚಾರ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಮಾಡೋಣ, ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕಾನ್ಫಿಡೆನ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಮುಂದೆ ಏನು ಕ್ರಮ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಅದನ್ನು ಎವಾಲ್ಯೂ ಮಾಡೋಣ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಏನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ?

ಕೃಷ್ಣ ನೀರಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಅರ್ಬಿಟ್ರೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು 1962ರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಾವು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಗುರ್‌ಹಾಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ನೇಮಕವಾಯಿತು. ಅವರು ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದೀಚೆಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್‌ಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಕ್ಲಿಯರೆನ್ಸ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿರಬೇಕು. ನಾವು ಅರ್ಬಿಟ್ರೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಹೋಗ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ವಾಟರ್ ಡಿಸ್ಪ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವಂಥ ಪ್ರಾವಿಷನ್ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅರ್ಬಿಟ್ರೇಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನಮ್ಮದಲ್ಲ. ಅರ್ಬಿಟ್ರೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಮಗೆ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. 1962ರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಸಲ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅರ್ಬಿಟ್ರೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಹಾಕುವಂಥ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೆ. ನುದ್ಯೆವಪ್ಪೊ, ದುರ್ದ್ಯೆವಪ್ಪೊ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಮಾತು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನೆಗೋಷಿಯೇಷನ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವ ತನಕ ಅರ್ಬಿಟ್ರೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಹಾಕುವುದೂ, ಬಿಡುವುದೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಅವರು ಅರ್ಬಿಟ್ರೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು, ಅವರು ಹಾಕದೆ ಇರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ನೆಗೋಷಿ ಯೇಷನ್ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ನೀವು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತಾಳಿರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

6-00 P.M.

ಆದರೆ ನೆಗೋಷಿಯೇಷನ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸದವರೆಗೆ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ನಾಲ್ಕೈದು ವರ್ಷ ಇಂಡೆಫ್‌ನಿಟ್ ಪೀರಿಯಡ ಆದರೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನೆಗೋಷಿಯೇಷನ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ 3 ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿ, ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಆ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗದಿದ್ದರೆ 3 ತಿಂಗಳಮೇಲೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಬಾರದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಲೀಗಲ್ ಪಂಡಿತರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ನೆಗೋಷಿಯೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನೆಗೋಷಿಯೇಷನ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ 3 ತಿಂಗಳ ಅವಧಿ ಸಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ಧಾರಮಾಡಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯಮಾಡಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ, ಈ 3 ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. 1951ರ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ, 1963ರ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಹೇಗಾಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ, ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಾವೇನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ, 1963ರ ನಂತರ ನೆಗೋಷಿಯೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದೇನು ಅದನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಡಿ ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈಗಾಗಲೆ ಆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರವನ್ನು ಎರಡು ವಾಲ್ಯೂಮುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರು ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ವಿಷಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲೂ ಮುಚ್ಚುಮರೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಗೆ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯದಂತೆ ಯಾವ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನೂ ಕಾಗದವನ್ನೂ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಇಡಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಎರಡು ವಾಲ್ಯೂಮುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುದ್ರಣಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಅದರ ಚಿತ್ರವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನು 3 ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಾಹುತ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಿದೆ. ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಅನೇಕ ಸಲ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ್ನೇನು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಸಮಾಚಾರವಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಕೆಲಸ ಕ್ರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಗೇಟ್‌ವರೆಗೆ ಬಂದರೆ 546 ಅಡಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಕ್ರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಗೇಟ್ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ನುಗಳಿವೆ, 525 ಅಡಿ, 530 ಅಡಿ, 535 ಅಡಿ, 546 ಅಡಿ—ಈ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 546 ಅಡಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ, ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಮಳೆಗಾಲ ವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಮಳೆಗಾಲವಾದ ಮೇಲೆ 546 ಅಡಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಏರಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವಿದೆ. ಈ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಜೋಸೆಫ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಕಂಪೆನಿ ಎಂಬ ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತಾ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗೆ ಲೆಟರ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಟೆಂಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ನಮಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಸಮಾಚಾರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ರುಜುವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, 26 ರೇಡಿಯಲ್ ಗೇಟುಗಳು ಬೇಕು, ಇದರ ಉದ್ದ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ರೇಡಿಯಲ್ ಗೇಟುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಒಂದು ಒಂದೂವರೆ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ, ಲೆಟರ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಟೆಂಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇರುವಾಗ 3 ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲೇನೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಗೇಟುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಇಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಗೇಟ್ ರೆಡಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಹಕ್ಕು ಬರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಂಟರ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ನದಿಗಳ ನೀರಿನ ಹಕ್ಕು ದೊರೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ನಿಯಮಗಳಿವೆ, ನೀರನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೇ ಹಕ್ಕು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ತಪ್ಪು. ಆದರೂ ಕೂಡ, ನಾಳೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕಿದೆಯೆಂದು ವಾದಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಪೂರ್ವಭಾವಿಯಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಏನು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೇಳದೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ನದಿಯ ನೀರಿನ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೇನು ನ್ಯಾಯ ಸಲ್ಲಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ, ಅದರಲ್ಲೇನು ಪಾಲು ದೊರೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಬರಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಅದನ್ನೆರ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಲು ಹಿಂದು ಮುಂದೆ ನೋಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನೆರ್ಲಾ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ನಾವೇನೂ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ, ನಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಹೋಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೇನೂ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಧಕ್ಕೆ

(ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್)

ಬರುತ್ತದೆಯೆಂದು ನುಳಿವು ಹತ್ತಿದಕೂಡಲೆ ಏನೇನು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ತಕ್ಷಣ ಕಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೈಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದೆ 3 ತಿಂಗಳನಂತರ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿದ್ದರೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮುಂದೆ ನೋಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now, I wish to inform the House that the primary object of this motion was to make matters very clear because being a sort of a technical matter, the public may be under some impressions which may be well-founded or not. So, it is not necessary to put it to the House. The hon. Member Sri Doddametti's half-an-discussion motion will be taken up tomorrow. The House will now adourn to meet again tomorrow at 1 p. m.

The House adjourned at Five Minutes past Six of the clock to meet again at one of the clock on Thursday the 3rd August 1967.